

WEBSTER'S  
DICTIONARY.  
SIX DOLLARS ONLY.  
AT  
The Hongkong Telegraph,  
Office.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 902. 日四廿月三閏年四十二號光

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

大利通

四月十五日香港

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS  
ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sale Agents for the  
UNITED ASBESTOS COM-  
PANY, LTD., LONDON.  
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,  
General Agents.

## Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 12,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 9,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 6,660,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
KOBE NEW YORK  
LONDON LYONS  
SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU  
BOMBAY SHANGHAI

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARKS' BANK, LTD.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY.—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent  
per Annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "  
" " 3 " 3 "  
S. CHOU, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1898. [382]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £600,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS ..... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £375,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months ... 4 per cent.  
" " 6 " 38 "  
" " 3 " 28 "  
T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, and June, 1897. [31]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA;  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Paid up Capital ..... £ 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—  
D. GILLIES, Esq.

J. T. LAURENCE, Esq. | Chow Tung Sing, Esq.  
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. | KWAN HO CHUEN, Esq.  
Chief Manager,  
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.  
On Current Account, Daily Balance 2 per  
cent. per annum.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1897. [38]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$ 8,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. J. J. BELLINGHAM, Chairman.  
R. M. GRAY—Deputy Chairman.

C. BEURMAN, Esq. | A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.  
G. B. DODWELL, Esq. | R. L. RICHARDSON, Esq.  
DAVID GUBBAY, Esq. | P. SACKS, Esq.  
A. HAUPT, Esq. | R. SHEWAN, Esq.  
A. McCONACHIE, Esq. | N. A. SIOEN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1898. [6]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per  
cent. per annum.

Depositors may withdraw at their option  
balances of \$100 or more in the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1893. [10]

MASONIC.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF  
HONGKONG, NO. 1, LTD.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'  
HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the  
15th instant, at 8.30 for p.m. precisely. Visiting  
Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1898. [61]

Notice of Birth.

DURING my temporary absence, Mr.  
AHMED JOSEPH will sign the name  
of C. ABDULLA & CO.

C. ABDULLA & CO.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1898. [61]

## Intimations.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(10)

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS  
JAPAN, &c. Java\* .... J. Chellon, R.N.R. .... Daylight, 15th May. Freight or Passage.  
JAPAN, &c. Romilla\* .... S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R. .... 4 P.M., 16th May. Freight or Passage.  
LONDON .... Condé .... G. K. Wright, R.N.R. .... About 19th May. Freight only.  
\*(Passing through the Inland Seas).

For Further Particulars apply to

A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent,

Hongkong, 13th May, 1898. [5]

CURRY

TRY THE

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL

## Intimations.

### UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY. LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best quantities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT ..... THOM. SKINNER.

27] DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents.

To-day's  
Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its registration) will be held in the BOARD ROOM at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Twelve o'clock NOON for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of account to the 31st December, 1897.

The Register of Shares will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd instant, until TUESDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order,

A. H. MANCELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [53]

BIRMINGHAM EXPORT HOUSE is willing to allow Commission with Sole Agency to Good Firm who can obtain Orders from thoroughly reliable dealers.

Apply with full particulars, reference, and past experience to WILLIAM THOMSON,  
149, GREAT CHARLES STREET,  
Birmingham,  
England.



MANUFACTORY  
all sorts of  
OIL PAINTS and COLOUR-WASH  
PREPARED IN ALL COLOURS  
TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

GENERAL AGENCY.  
BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY,  
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [39]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"  
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MO ROW, the 15th instant, at Daylight, instead of at N.O.N. as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [63]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.  
THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG,"  
Captain Fielayson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [61]

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM AND  
COPENHAGEN.

THE Company's Steamship

"SIAM,"  
Captain C. Cold, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [54]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW LIVERPOOL AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW,"  
having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before noon on the 20th instant or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [54]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAYEE, or old ENVELOPES, to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [54]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufacture.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEETINGS and other Large Consumers.

no complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST BEHEMOTLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

SPICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brandy in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the China Posts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [7]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

It is a curious anomaly, and illustrative of the impossibility of putting theories into practice, that the Monroe Doctrine has, by its very enforcement, led to exactly what it was intended to prevent. It was intended to prevent the United States from having disputes with European powers, meddling in their quarrels, invading their territories, or being in any way mixed up with them. Now under the Monroe Doctrine, the United States have, rightly resented the injury caused to their interests by the conflict between the Spaniards and the Cubans who were to be Spaniards. This has led to an invasion of the Philippines by the Americans, although the Monroe Doctrine lays down clearly that it is intended to avoid complications with European powers.

The question of disposing of the Philippines is going to be extremely difficult. The most obvious solution of the difficulty, to our mind, is of course that the Philippines should become British. Britain paying a fair price for them, in reduction of the war indemnity and administering them as a British colony or protectorate, with every prospect that the archipelago will steadily become as prosperous as other British

colonies or protectorates. The arrangement might take any of several different forms. It might be simply a sale by auction outright, plain and straightforward; it might be a sale by private contract, it might be a mortgage or a joint-stock limited-liability share transaction, as in the case of the Suez Canal and Egypt; it might be a nondescript arrangement like that whereby Britain lends money to China and acquires control of the Yangtze Valley, or, last of all, it may perhaps in the end be nothing else but an out-and-out conquest, the result of a war between the Anglo-Saxons and the allied powers of Europe.

It would be extremely inconvenient for the United States to retain and administer the Philippines, so inconvenient, that that solution is practically out of the question. It is a pity, for much good would result from permanent American suzerainty of the Philippines. In fact, it would be such a desirable arrangement that we will not be surprised if ultimately some plan is introduced for overcoming the practical difficulties. At present, however, all the authorities of the powers are agreed that it is impossible.

On the other hand, it may be taken for granted that the islands cannot revert to Spain. Though all Europe and America should agree, the Filipinos themselves have now made it impossible. The present rebellion is not their first by any means, but it is the first in which they have had so much encouragement and the Spaniards so much discouragement. It may be taken that the Spaniards and their Philippine subjects will never hereafter be able to live together in peace. No other European power has a vestige of a claim on the Philippines, though there are other powers only too eager to take anything they can get, rightly or wrongly. As the *Times* correspondent says, Britain could not afford to allow the Philippines to fall into the hands of certain powers which are distinguished for their eagerness to grab strategic points for fighting purposes. Certain powers, notably France, Russia, and Germany, in looking at any place look first of all at its strategic features. This fact in itself indicates that fighting is one of the first things they think about. In the interests of humanity it is undesirable that such powers should acquire such positions. These powers, on the other hand, strongly object to allowing Britain to enlarge her territories. It is a constant source of wonderment to us why they should so strenuously object, because we can make any place better for the Germans than the Spaniards themselves, better for the French than the French themselves can, and probably we can make a place better for the Russians if they choose to come. That is to say, Europeans of various nationalities are more willing to go, for instance, to Cape Colony than to Angola, Namqualand, or Madagascar, and we fancy that but for artificial methods of forcing colonisation, Vladivostock would have fewer Russians than Shanghai. This, however, is a surmise which need not be pressed too far. At any rate, there is no truth in the idea put forward by the land-grabbing Powers. "We have no port in China where we can take our ships."

The present position of Admiral Dewey is extremely perplexing. He has inflicted a severe blow on the Spaniards in the course of his duty to his country. He cannot be blamed for that, but in so doing, he has practically destroyed what little there was of law and order in the Philippines; and the American victory in Manila Bay must have appreciably augmented the growth of anarchy in the Philippines. Now it appears difficult, if not impossible, for the Filipinos to be restrained by any influence. With a few honourable exceptions, they are a mere rabble instigated by the suggestion of freedom after centuries of oppression and degradation. It requires a strong hand now to hold them down and prevent probable outrages on humanity, but who is to hold them down? Admiral Dewey with his small force cannot do it, nor will the 5000 men reported to be embarking at San Francisco be enough to police such a large country. The Spaniards have never been able to do it; least of all could they hope to do so now. It is greatly to be feared that the Philippines will, until some settlement is arrived at, namely, for probably some months to come, be in a terrible state of upheaval, and any power which undertakes to restore law and order and make the much troubled archipelago a smiling prosperous possession, will have an extremely difficult task.

A LAMENTABLE accident occurred recently at the Fangshan colliery, by which some forty men lost their lives, the mine being suddenly flooded by the bursting of the river's bank, and forty miners being drowned before any rescue could be effected. Three men who had only a few minutes before gone to the surface to relight their lamps, escaped.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

REGARDING to a suggestion that the Chinese Court might be removed from Peking to Hainan in Shensi the *N.C. Daily News* says:—There is a story current that the Empress Dowager has an immense private store of bullion at Peking, which is annually increased under the will of her late husband Hien Feng; that it is this treasure which makes her such a power in the Empire; that she is beginning to be afraid that the Russians will come down to Peking and carry off her board; and that she is accordingly preparing to transfer it to Hainan. What we know from independent testimony is that the road from Peking to Hainan is guarded by soldiers posted the whole distance at intervals of about twenty miles, the whole being under the command of the conqueror of the Mohammedans in Kansu, General Tung Fuhlang.

It was a small but very appreciative audience that assembled in St. Andrew's Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Sydney H. Morse's vocal recital. This gentleman has gained a high reputation in other parts of the East as a very talented and artistic singer and his performance in Hongkong amply supports the eulogies bestowed upon him elsewhere. With Mr. Teeling, another artist with a big name in the East, as accompanist, Mr. Morse went through a most enjoyable programme and for each item he was heartily applauded. The numbers given were "wherever you walk" (Handel), "A simple Garland" (Lord Henry Somers), "The Beggar Maid" (Barby), "A Vision" (Lehman), and "Come into the Garden Maids" (Ball) and "Flora Macdonald's Lament." A single-handed entertainer has always a hard task before him to keep the interest of his audience and in this Mr. Morse was eminently successful. He has a voice sweet, rich and pure in quality and he also has an excellent control, while very careful training is abundantly evidenced. It was understood at first that Mr. Morse would only give one recital but he has yielded to a request from a number of local lovers of music and will take part in a concert to be given by several lady and gentleman amateurs at St. Andrew's Hall on Wednesday next at 9.15 p.m. At this is a more convenient hour there should be a larger attendance than was the case at yesterday's recital.

THE PILGRIM OF LOVE,  
ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY YEARS.  
Tientsin, April 13th.  
The "Mailed Fist" has arrived at Tientsin on Wednesday next at 9.15 p.m. At this is a more convenient hour there should be a larger attendance than was the case at yesterday's recital.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The British Minister, who left Tientsin on the 4th Inst. for Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei, has returned to Peking.

THE GERMANS AT KIAOCHOW.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.  
It is alleged that the German soldiers at Kiaochow have wantonly destroyed an image of Confucius and a temple. Chinese students everywhere are drawing up memorials, and the greatest indignation prevails throughout the province. [Shantung is the province in which Confucius was born.—Ed. H.K.T.]

REUTER'S MESSAGE.

THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

LONDON, May 12th.  
General Merritt commands the Army Corps or the Philippines, which consists of 2,500 regulars and the remainder volunteers from the Western States.

Although it was announced at Washington on official authority that the Spanish fleet was at Cadiz, it now appears that the report emanated from a doubtful source in Spain in order to keep the real movements absolutely secret.

Señor Serrano, speaking in the Cortes, declared that the present or any future Government would prosecute the war to the bitter end.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TWO Chinese were to-day fined \$10 each for being unlawfully in possession of revolver.

SEROT: Conis to-day prosecuted a hawk for injecting morphine. He was fined \$15 or six weeks.

A boy of 15, for gambling in the streets, was to-day ordered to receive six strokes with the birch within seven days.

MR. H. W. Bell, a Peak resident, to-day charged a cook with stealing provisions and a sentence of twenty-eight days was imposed.

The maximum temperature of Hongkong last month was 86.3, on the 20th, and the minimum 47.9, on the 11th, the mean for the month being 69.2. The rainfall amounted to 3.44 inches.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Chung Shue Koo ..... \$3.

HONGKONG's revenue last year amounted to \$4,686,914, being \$248,000 more than estimated and \$77,033 more than in 1896. The expenditure was \$3,641,409, being \$166,499 more than in 1895. In addition the sum of \$321,705 was expended on public works chargeable against the loan.

The price of beancake, says the *Tientsin Times*, has increased so at Newchwang that junks are leaving for the South empty, a state of affairs which has not been experienced for years.

The reason is that large quantities of the beancake have been purchased for Japan, which has consequently made the supply scarce and prices high.—*Mercury*.

A lamentable accident occurred recently at the Fangshan colliery, by which some forty men lost their lives, the mine being suddenly flooded by the bursting of the river's bank, and forty miners being drowned before any rescue could be effected. Three men who had only a few

soon took refuge from the heavy fire by going in behind Cavile. The flagship moved and the larger vessels followed her example. The carriage was testing and before the first circle had been completed the *Don Juan de Austria* began to settle down in earnest. Her firing still continued and shortly after fighting gallantly to the last and with all her colours flying she sank with all hand.

The *Reina Christina* and *Castilla*, aided by the forts and by tugs from the smaller gun-boats, were sustaining a very heavy fire. As each vessel came about on either side she would appear a mass of flame and smoke and for a few seconds nothing could be seen. Round and round went our fleet, keeping good order, each vessel slowing as she got the range and bearing in her fire. The *R. Christina* was set on fire by a shell but continued to work her guns.

A report went round that she had lost her colours down, but if she did they were hoisted again for she was still firing when she went down at her mortaring a mass of flame. By this time several gun-boats behind Cavile had been run, the *Castilla* had been on fire twice and the fire from the forts was still on. At 8 o'clock a.m. The *Olympia* came out of the action having completed four of those deadly circles, the other boats followed, the crews cheering loudly. The *Castilla* about this time broke out in flames and became a total wreck.

I omitted to mention that early in the engagement two submarine mines were fired, but in each case the vessel had passed the danger zone. At 12.30 a.m. the fleet headed by the *Bahia* re-opened fire on the forts. The vessels lay off the forts and poured wide broadsides into them at short range. At 1 p.m. the white flag was hoisted at Cavile and the bombardment was over.

The ship drew off and anchored off Macao where the white flag was also hoisted. When the *Olympia* signalled that not a man had been killed on our side throughout the battle the bursts of cheering were enormous.

The *Esmeralda* with Relie of the *China Mail* on board arrived to-day.

It is difficult to estimate the Spanish loss but it must be over 1,000. Everybody is of the opinion that the Spaniards fought very bravely and that they fought and died like men.

#### THE CAINE ROAD MURDER.

The hearing of the charge of murder against the Portuguese clerk Osorio was resumed at the Magistracy to-day before Capt. Hartings, R.N. Mr. Grist again appeared for the defendant.

Gloria Portasol stated that she was living at 2 West Terrace, Caine Road on the night of the 9th inst. Defendant was her cousin and she was engaged to be married to him. On Monday he came to see her at West Terrace at 5.30 p.m. They had a quarrel that day. Defendant insinuated that Mr. Jesus was paying her attentions. They were known to have been married on the 28th inst. She did not know if defendant had spoken to Mr. Jesus about him paying attentions to her. She never heard defendant threaten Mr. Jesus, but he had threatened her; he had threatened to kill her but only in joke. Witness was in her room sewing when defendant came. He asked her to stop sewing and she then saw a packet wrapped in paper on her bed. On asking what it was he opened it and she saw that it was a revolver. She wanted to take it from him but he would not give it up. She tried to get it from him but failed. They got out on to the verandah and there sat down. Her cousin, Miss Jesus then came in. Defendant then told witness that if she told the whole truth he would forgive her. She said "In God in heaven's truth, I never had anything to do with any one, but am in love with you." Then the whole of the family came out on the verandah. Her aunt, the mother of Mr. Jesus, also came out. She did not remember what defendant said to her. After the aunt left defendant asked witness to go with him as he did not want her to remain at West Terrace. She refused to go and they were quarrelling when Mr. Jesus came and went into the house. Defendant saw him but took no notice. Next Mr. Jesus came out and said to defendant "What is all this now about, Joan?" Witness knew no more except that she was pulling defendant away and heard a shot fired. She did not think there was any struggle between defendant and deceased. Defendant did not threaten deceased before he fired. After examination by the Magistrate as to matters of detail witness said that when he asked her she would not go with him. She did not know where he put the revolver. Probably it was in his pocket. She did not know that deceased and defendant had quarrelled before. She had begun to quarrel with defendant some time in March on account of his jealousy of some person she did not know. She had an idea it was Mr. Jesus or somebody else he referred to. Almost every day there were a few words on the same subject of jealousy. Defendant had repeatedly said he would kill the person if he could discover who it was. When she was struggling with defendant some persons assisted her to take the revolver from him. She thought it was Mr. Jesus.

Maria Theresa de Jesus said that on the evening of the 9th inst. she could hear defendant crying in the room next to hers. It was about 5.30. She took no notice as it was not a strange thing and he used to cry before and he and Miss Portasol had been quarrelling daily since last March. At about dinner time he heard somebody running in the next room and to avoid trouble she went to a back room. Afterwards she asked Gloria to come in to dinner. She detailed the facts leading up to the crime and told how her mother had been pushed down by defendant. She saw her brother's wife coming into the house and one of her nieces told her her grandmother had been pushed down by "Joan Jose," a nickname for defendant. Then she heard shots outside and afterwards she saw the dead body of her brother on the bed in his room.

Maria Josepha de Jesus, widow of the deceased, deplored that she saw defendant and Gloria on the verandah at the house on the evening of the 9th inst. She heard a cry from one of the nieces that Joan Jose had beaten Gloria and thrown her grandmother on the floor. She then told as to sealing the report of firearms and seeing her husband stagger up three stairs. She brought him in a chair near by and sent for water. He shook his head three times and died. In her opinion, she saw Dr. Jordan, Dr. Paulson and another doctor afterwards, and they saw the body when it had been removed to the bedroom. At the Mortuary witness, Gloria, and Xavier were together. Her husband and defendant had never quarrelled, they were always friends.

#### ADMISSION OF A SOLICITOR.

At the Supreme Court to-day His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Carrington, admitted Mr. Frank Barrington Deacon to practise as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman) said the application was made under section 6 of Ordinance 3 of 1871, and he asked the Court to admit, approve and enrol Mr. Frank B. Deacon as an Attorney and proctor of the Supreme Court. The necessary affidavit required under the Ordinance had been filed and the necessary papers were all in order. He had served his articles with Messrs. Deacon and Hastings and had been duly examined in May last and he had complied with all the requirements necessary for him to ask to be enrolled. It gave him (the Attorney-General) very great pleasure to say that the examiners were of opinion Mr. Deacon had passed an extremely creditable examination.

His Lordship said that he approved that Mr. Deacon should be enrolled as an attorney and proctor of the Court and he had very great pleasure in making the order. He said he wished Mr. Deacon all success in the practice of his profession and trusted he would have a very prosperous career.

The Attorney-General also congratulated Mr. Deacon and expressed his best wishes for his future.

#### REVIEWS.

*The Fall of the Sparrow*, by M. C. Balfour, London, Methuen & Co., Hongkong Kelly & Walsh Ltd.—This is a rather peculiar work, the plot of which hinges upon the loves of the son and nieces of a sporting country parson and the opening chapters far surpass those following in interest and literary merit. Towards the end the book resolves itself into the hackneyed love-tale style and one regrets the absence of the bright and amusing antics of the children in the earlier part of their history. The following sketch of the country parson gives a good idea of one of the chief characters of the book:—

"Stephen Forster lived, ate, and drank, without stint of the latter, if all tales were true, and when seasons permitted, and no more pressing matter came in the way, fulfilled his duties in the operation of his铺 sufficiently. For they did not expect him to neglect the more urgent side of life when it called upon him, to leave the haymaking when the weather was fine, the corn when it was to be gathered in, to be anywhere but in the saddle when the hounds came that way, to stay at home when the fish were rising in the river; they would not have done these things themselves, and they did not expect them of him. But he damned them from the pulpit for a short ten minutes when he had the leisure, and puffed himself upon his 'sound doctrine' which was hell-fire. He swore to the men with unflinching candour, kept a corner of his eye for a pretty face, and flogged the boys at the dame-school with his hunting-crop every Saturday as it came round; he emptied his glass, and sat his horse like a man, and could make a bargain with as nice a dishonesty as any of his neighbours."

The vagaries of the children were many and amusing.—

"There was always some new escapade that occurred to their ingenuity. Now it was Nathaniel, who played a ghost so realistically that he sent half the village into convulsions; now it was Phillips, who 'let the pigs loose, and rode the oldest, fattest, and fiercest sow of them all,' till it landed her in a dung-heaps. If it was Nathaniel who compelled that his father should give out the banns of the shiest youth and the most inveterate old maid of the parish, to the confusion of both parson and people, it was Phillips who, in a trailing gown of Mistress Forster's, and an outrageous bonnet, took serene possession of the church pew, and carried on under the very eyes of Stephen Forster a bread and butter comedy with a rag baby."

Taken on the whole, despite its somewhat dull ending, we can recommend "The Fall of the Sparrow" to our readers.

Mr. Thomas Atkins is:

On the road to Wel-hai-wel;  
And the gullies and the jolies;  
All are travelling that way;  
Our old fighting chum, the "Sah";  
Want a look-in, you can bet;  
As a backer in a "grab";  
He's as good as you can get.

Of course, we only "leashed" it,  
We don't intend to stay;  
If you doubt us—look at Egypt;  
We'll chuck it any day—  
We'll evacuate with pleasure,  
Certainly! Without a doubt!

When our many friends take measures  
With success, to turn us out;

Merely 'tis a naval station,  
Such at one time was Hongkong.  
Looking at our old traditions,  
Surely then I can't be wrong;  
I dream of a great sea-port  
And a busy crowded bay,  
A "balkow of the Empire";  
With a name like Wel-hai-wel.

And the Jews and German traders  
They will flock there as of old,  
Leaving Kiacchow and Arthur's  
Port severely in the cold—  
As in Hongkong, 'tis the fashion  
When business cares oppress,  
When you want a mild sensation,  
Or an atmosphere of rest;

Or, maybe a little finiter,  
You depart to "old Macao";  
So the people of Wel-hai-wel  
Will make use of Kiacchow.  
And the joyful "Tangle-Tangle,"  
And the "Garden" in the "Bier,"  
Every one with the old legend,  
"English let us gather here."

And the *Dons-Knows* and Casino  
They will one and all be there  
To catch you on a "beaten"  
When you've got cash to spare.  
While a few Grand Dames and Princes  
Will complete the bright array  
Of the numerous attractions  
For the folks from Wel-hai-wel.

On the road to Wel-hai-wel,  
Some day you will hear them say,  
That a Prince whose name is—(whisper).  
Tell it not in Wel-hai-wel!—  
Come ye to us in a cause  
The whole of "Tom o' Shantier";  
Which he learnt—so meller 'ow—  
On the road to Kiacchow.  
While he staggered by the way,  
In the merry month of May,  
Two more were man and wife—  
(Take my tip and follow, Sonny),  
On the road to Wel-hai-wel.

*Review of the Chinese Classics*. An Examination of their Text and Contents.—By the Rev. E. Faber, Doctor of Theology.

This is about half a picul of waste paper covered with Chinese characters. We cannot read it and would not if we could, because we are very sceptical of opinion that Chinese classics are not worth the colossal amount of time and trouble involved in their study. We do not say Chinese classics are worth nothing, but less to say that they are worth less and involve more trouble than any other classics in the world. If the terms "good" and "bad," "useful" and "useless" are merely comparative, then that which gives the very least return for the largest amount of labour must be classed as "useless," if not downright "bad." These classics, of course, have some degree of use, but less in proportion to the labour involved than any other occupation we can call to mind except teaching a pig to dance the polka. Let us give credit to the Rev. Dr. Faber for having worked hard and conscientiously. He gives a kind of introductory explanation in English on a separate leaflet in which he says:

Asked by the General Conference of Missionaries in China, 1877, to prepare Christian Commentaries on the Chinese Classics, I began to translate my work on *Mencius* (see *Mind of*

*Mencius*, translated by the Rev. A. B. Hutchison, 2nd edit.) without, however, completing it, for great difficulties soon revealed themselves. One difficulty is that the Chinese cannot appreciate such systematic work and appear rather suspicious to have their revised Classics cut up and made into a kind of amateur. Another difficulty is that every one of the Classics he treated in the same way much repetition would be unavoidable and the work become too bulky. It would have been worse, on the other hand, to attempt a continuous commentary. This would have required the printing of the complete text of the author's commentaries of extracts from other standard works, and finally a more or less lengthy dissertation from my Christian standpoint.

I felt no calling to enter into all the trifling questions of antiquarian Chinese lore and verbal quibblings about nothing, and arrived at the conclusion to leave such work to younger men better qualified for it. Thereupon I sought by the General Conference of 1879, stirred me again. After some consideration the plan of the present work took hold of my mind. Though the whole programme given in the Index of Vo' I comprises five parts, the two now edited form a work complete in itself. So much of the literature, the history and needs of the time as sound bearing directly on the Classics are already incorporated in these two parts. It is impossible to get such a work perfect in every respect at. Other scholars may produce something better. There is room enough in China for various works on the Classics. May this work be taken and used in Christian charity, and the blessing of our Lord accompany it!

There is a touch of unconscious sarcasm which is simply delightful in two sentences of the above preface. "The Chinese cannot appreciate such systematic work" and "All the trifling questions of antiquarian Chinese lore and verbal quibblings about nothing . . . to leave such work to younger men better qualified for it." How many people are there in the East whose lives are misdirected to these "trifling questions" and how many misguided sinologists are proud of being considered "better qualified for it," we would like to know. There is, we repeat, something to be gained by a careful study of the Chinese classics but the writing is so small compared with the labour involved that it is a sin and a shame for able men to waste their lives on such extremely unprofitable work. It is not only the Chinese who "can appreciate such work;" most of the educated Chinese would be less unappreciative than all the rest of the civilised world.

Stephen Forster lived, ate, and drank, without stint of the latter, if all tales were true, and when seasons permitted, and no more pressing matter came in the way, fulfilled his duties in the operation of his铺 sufficiently. For they did not expect him to neglect the more urgent side of life when it called upon him, to leave the haymaking when the weather was fine, the corn when it was to be gathered in, to be anywhere but in the saddle when the hounds came that way, to stay at home when the fish were rising in the river; they would not have done these things themselves, and they did not expect them of him. But he damned them from the pulpit for a short ten minutes when he had the leisure, and puffed himself upon his "sound doctrine" which was hell-fire. He swore to the men with unflinching candour, kept a corner of his eye for a pretty face, and flogged the boys at the dame-school with his hunting-crop every Saturday as it came round; he emptied his glass, and sat his horse like a man, and could make a bargain with as nice a dishonesty as any of his neighbours."

The vagaries of the children were many and amusing.—

"There was always some new escapade that occurred to their ingenuity. Now it was Nathaniel, who played a ghost so realistically that he sent half the village into convulsions; now it was Phillips, who 'let the pigs loose, and rode the oldest, fattest, and fiercest sow of them all,' till it landed her in a dung-heaps. If it was Nathaniel who compelled that his father should give out the banns of the shiest youth and the most inveterate old maid of the parish, to the confusion of both parson and people, it was Phillips who, in a trailing gown of Mistress Forster's, and an outrageous bonnet, took serene possession of the church pew, and carried on under the very eyes of Stephen Forster a bread and butter comedy with a rag baby."

Taken on the whole, despite its somewhat dull ending, we can recommend "The Fall of the Sparrow" to our readers.

Mr. Thomas Atkins is:

On the road to Wel-hai-wel;  
And the gullies and the jolies;  
All are travelling that way;  
Our old fighting chum, the "Sah";  
Want a look-in, you can bet;  
As a backer in a "grab";  
He's as good as you can get.

Of course, we only "leashed" it,  
We don't intend to stay;  
If you doubt us—look at Egypt;  
We'll chuck it any day—  
We'll evacuate with pleasure,  
Certainly! Without a doubt!

When our many friends take measures  
With success, to turn us out;

Merely 'tis a naval station,  
Such at one time was Hongkong.  
Looking at our old traditions,  
Surely then I can't be wrong;  
I dream of a great sea-port  
And a busy crowded bay,  
A "balkow of the Empire";  
With a name like Wel-hai-wel.

And the Jews and German traders  
They will flock there as of old,  
Leaving Kiacchow and Arthur's  
Port severely in the cold—  
As in Hongkong, 'tis the fashion  
When business cares oppress,  
When you want a mild sensation,  
Or an atmosphere of rest;

Or, maybe a little finiter,  
You depart to "old Macao";  
So the people of Wel-hai-wel  
Will make use of Kiacchow.  
And the joyful "Tangle-Tangle,"  
And the "Garden" in the "Bier,"  
Every one with the old legend,  
"English let us gather here."

And the *Dons-Knows* and Casino  
They will one and all be there  
To catch you on a "beaten"  
When you've got cash to spare.  
While a few Grand Dames and Princes  
Will complete the bright array  
Of the numerous attractions  
For the folks from Wel-hai-wel.

*Review of the Chinese Classics*. An Examination of their Text and Contents.—By the Rev. E. Faber, Doctor of Theology.

This is about half a picul of waste paper covered with Chinese characters. We cannot read it and would not if we could, because we are very sceptical of opinion that Chinese classics are not worth the colossal amount of time and trouble involved in their study. We do not say Chinese classics are worth nothing, but less to say that they are worth less and involve more trouble than any other classics in the world. If the terms "good" and "bad," "useful" and "useless" are merely comparative, then that which gives the very least return for the largest amount of labour must be classed as "useless," if not downright "bad." These classics, of course, have some degree of use, but less in proportion to the labour involved than any other occupation we can call to mind except teaching a pig to dance the polka. Let us give credit to the Rev. Dr. Faber for having worked hard and conscientiously. He gives a kind of introductory explanation in English on a separate leaflet in which he says:

Asked by the General Conference of Missionaries in China, 1877, to prepare Christian Commentaries on the Chinese Classics, I began to translate my work on *Mencius* (see *Mind of*

itself) without, however, completing it, for great difficulties soon revealed themselves. One difficulty is that the Chinese cannot appreciate such systematic work and appear rather suspicious to have their revised Classics cut up and made into a kind of amateur. Another difficulty is that every one of the Classics he treated in the same way much repetition would be unavoidable and the work become too bulky. It would have been worse, on the other hand, to attempt a continuous commentary. This would have required the printing of the complete text of the author's commentaries of extracts from other standard works, and finally a more or less lengthy dissertation from my Christian standpoint.

I felt no calling to enter into all the trifling questions of antiquarian Chinese lore and verbal quibblings about nothing, and arrived at the conclusion to leave such work to younger men better qualified for it. Thereupon I sought by the General Conference of 1879, stirred me again. After some consideration the plan of the present work took hold of my mind. Though the whole programme given in the Index of Vo' I comprises five parts, the two now edited form a work complete in itself. So much of the literature, the history and needs of the time as sound bearing directly on the Classics are already incorporated in these two parts. It is impossible to get such a work perfect in every respect at. Other scholars may produce something better. There is room enough in China for various works on the Classics. May this work be taken and used in Christian charity, and the blessing of our Lord accompany it!

There is a touch of unconscious sarcasm which is simply delightful in two sentences of the above preface. "The Chinese cannot appreciate such systematic work" and "All the trifling questions of antiquarian Chinese lore and verbal quibblings about nothing . . . to leave such work to younger men better qualified for it." How many people are there in the East whose lives are misdirected to these "trifling questions" and how many misguided sinologists are proud of being considered "better qualified for it," we would like to know. There is, we repeat, something to be gained by a careful study of the Chinese classics but the writing is so small compared with the labour involved that it is a sin and a shame for able men to waste their lives on such extremely unprofitable work. It is not only the Chinese who "can appreciate such work;" most of the educated Chinese would be less unappreciative than all the rest of the civilised world.

Stephen Forster lived, ate, and drank, without stint of the latter, if all tales were true, and when seasons permitted, and no more pressing matter came in the way, fulfilled his duties in the operation of his铺 sufficiently. For they did not expect him to neglect the more urgent side of life when it called upon him, to leave the haymaking when the weather was fine, the corn when it was to be gathered in, to be anywhere but in the saddle when the hounds came that way, to stay at home when the fish were rising in the river; they would not have done these things themselves, and they did not expect them of him. But he damned them from the pulpit for a short ten minutes when he had the leisure, and puffed himself upon his "sound doctrine" which was hell-fire. He swore to the men with unflinching candour, kept a corner of his eye for a pretty face, and flogged the boys at the dame-school with his hunting-crop every Saturday as it came round; he emptied his glass, and sat his horse like a man, and could make a bargain with as nice a dishonesty as any of his neighbours."

There is a touch of unconscious sarcasm which is simply delightful in two sentences of the above preface. "The Chinese cannot appreciate such systematic work" and "All the trifling questions of antiquarian Chinese lore and verbal quibblings about nothing . . . to leave such work to younger men better qualified for

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STEAMERS.      | DESTINATIONS.   | SAILING DATES.                |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| MATSUYAMA MARU | SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), COLOMBO and BOMBAY   | TUESDAY, 17th May, at Noon.   |
| KINSHU MARU    | SEATTLE, WASH., VIA KOBE and YOKOHAMA   | THURSDAY, 19th May, at 4 P.M. |
| KANAGAWA MARU  | MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID | MONDAY, 23rd May, at 1 P.M.   |
| OMI MARU       | THURSDAY ISLAND, MOURIL-YAN, DUNGENESS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MEMLBOURNE                               | FRIDAY, 27th May, at 4 P.M.   |

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers; For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898.

J.-J. CARNAUD, 3, rue d'Argout, PARIS  
TIN BOXES  
STAMPED ARTICLES

MILITARY  
EQUIPMENT

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co, Paris

THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR  
MENU, BILLIARD TABLES AND  
LIQUORS to all others.  
THE GRILL ROOM,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.  
No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.  
Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Office—  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,  
SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,  
NEWCHWANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agencies—  
Mitsui Coal Mines,  
Okinawa Coal Mines,  
Kanada Coal Mines,  
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited,  
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited,  
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan,  
Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai,  
Onoda Cement Company, Japan,  
Kangazukuri Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,  
The Milky Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited,  
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan,  
Hayashi Clock Factory,  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1898.

EDWARD BEDDOE,  
U.S. CONSUL,  
United States Consulate,  
CANTON, China, is: February, 1898.

NOTICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A MERICAN CITIZENS residing in the CONSULATE DISTRICT of CANTON, which includes SANSHU, WUCHOW, MACAO, SWATOW, HOIHOW and PAKHOU, are REQUESTED to REGISTRA at the Consulate either personally or by certificate setting forth the date and place of birth and last residence in the United States.

The advantages of registration are obvious and may prove of value in time of need. There is no fee or charge for registration.

EDWARD BEDDOE,  
U.S. CONSUL.

CANTON, China, is: February, 1898.

[290]

KUHN & KOMOR,  
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,  
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,  
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA  
and  
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1898.

[24]

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!  
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous affections, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expiration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

G. LIMAULT & CO., Paris, Subj. all their.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

SOFT SOAP

INVINCIBLE

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897.

[13]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

E INQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Boats; as FOUL WATER is the cause of much sickness on board ship.

We are the only Water-Boat Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTRATED WATER.

Call Flag "W."

J. W. KWY & Co.,  
STEAM WATER-BOAT Co.

18, Praya Central,

Hongkong, 1st October 1898.

[46]

MEE CHEUNG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, in  
16-Hours Read.

I S now in a position in his New and Commodious Premises, to exhibit, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS  
especially.

Hongkong, 1st Oct. 1898.

[48]

DENTISTRY.

R. SUI SANG,  
(Lately Practicing with Dr. I. SAKATA),

DENTIST,

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1898.

[52]

S. H. N. T. L. N. G.

SURGEON DENTIST

No. 19, Praya Central.

TELEGRAMS, VERY MODERATE.

Corporation fees.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1898.

[49]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"QUEEN MARGARET,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 25th May, 1898.

To be followed by:

S.S. "ST. NINIAN," on or about 15th June, 1898.

S.S. "CRAIGEARL," on or about 30th June, 1898.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHAWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1898.

[485]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ENERGIA,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

Leaves Master shortly expected here, will load for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1898.

[353]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,  
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.  
Having connexion with Company's Mail  
Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and  
GENOA.

ALSO  
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,  
ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and  
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to  
CALLAO.  
Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN  
GULF and BAGDAD.

ALSO  
BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE,  
ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BORMIDA."

Captain Bormido, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in  
VICTORIA DOCK.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1898.

[620]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR."

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1898.

[578]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG."

Captain Suisang, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAR-INF. MAT-ESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898.

[624]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"KALGAN."

Captain Bennet, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1898.

[64]

THE LANCASTER SHIP OWNERS CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"EGREMONT CASTLE."

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 18th instant.

For Freight, apply to

HARLING, RU-CHMANN & MENZELL, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1898.

[623]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Captain Teng, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.